PARIS.

Particulars Regarding the Rejection of the Armistice.

Refusal to Revietual the Capital or Permit Alsace and Lorraine to Vote.

French Denunciation of Bismarck's Duplicity.

Intrigues for a Restoration of the Orleans Dynasty.

Proposition to Make the Due D'Aumale President of the Republic.

Herald Special Report of an Interview with General Changarnier.

He Defends Bazaine from the Charge of Treachery, but Pronounces Him Incompetent.

The General in Favor of the Orleanists.

Views of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern on the Situation.

He Denounces the French for Their Treatment of Napoleon.

The Bombardment of Paris to Begin To-Day.

General Situation of Affairs in the City.

Eighty Thousand Prussians Advancing on Amiens and Rouen.

Surrender of One of the Forts of Neuf Breisach.

THE ARMISTICE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. What is Said in England-Little Hope. LONDON, NOV. 7, 1870.

I have advices from the Continent which state that M. Thiers is suit at Versallies, and that M. Laurier is strongly in favor of an armistice, particularly since his return from England after negotiat-The hope of the successful completion of an armis-

tice is not, however, yielded to here. Indeed it is not entertained to any great extent in well-informed

Segotiations Without Result-Paris Not to be Revictualled.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1870.

Special telegrams, dated at Versailles on the 5th instant, in the evening, report that M. Thiers ression to go from Paris to the enemy's outposts, near the village of Sevres-situated at a distance of four miles east-northeast of the capitalin order that he should meet M. Jules Payre. M. Coverty, Thiers' secretary, went to Paris yes-

The Paris forts fired on the village of Sevres during the time of Thiers' visit to the place, as the government had previously ordered the negotiations to be

The report is confirmed that during Thiers' visit the Prussian Chancellor, Bismarck, would not accede to his proposal for the admission of food to Paris during the armistice. The provisional government of France would not agree to the armistice unless food was permitted to the city.

News of the Rejection Forwarded to the Prussian Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 7, 1870. The Associated Press despatch from Versaliles announcing that M. Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off the negotiation for an armistice and leave the royal headquarters is confirmed by an official despatch received in this city by the North German Minister.

THE ARMISTICE AND POLITI-CAL QUESTIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Regret-Departure of M. Thiers from Versailles-The Demands of Bismarck-His Statement-What Germany Expects-The Hitch in the Negotiations-Reason of Their Rejection-Prussian Report-Prussia Desounced as Responsible-Bismarck's Buplicity Denounced-American Correspondents and M. Thiers-Russia Backed by Prussia-A Correction of Statements-Bonnpartist Agents in Belgium.

LONDON, NOV. 7, 1870. The morning papers deplore the fatuity of Paris in declining the preliminary overtures for peace.

DEPARTURE OF M. THIERS FROM VERSAILLES. A correspondent telegraphs from Versaules, the 7th, that Thiers has left Versailles for Tours. In reality the negotiating parties never approached to a basis of agreement for an armistice. A revictualing of Paris was insisted on from the beginning by Thiers, but steadily refused by Bismarck.

REPORT OF BISMARCK'S DEMANDS.

A correspondent at Paris, the 5th, whites:-The terms insisted upon by Eismarck are announced as follows:-France should pledge herself, either by the Assembly or government, to pay eighty billions indemnity; to consent to the Germans retaining all the war material captured; to maintain a standing army of only 150,000 men, and agree to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Esvaria, forming a neutral State, and not to oppose the purchase of Luxemburg by Prussla. When these terms were made known the people unanimously rejected | received here to-day report that a national feeling is

them with the cry of "No armistice. Resist the Prossians till death."

STATEMENT OF RISHARCK. A despatch from Versailles the 7th inst. says: Count Bismarck states that during the five days' negotiations with Thiers all was agreed upon except the question of victualing Paris. As this would have been a great milliary advantage to the French, Bismarck demanded they should give something equivalent in a military point of view.

The provisional government were unable or unwil-

ling to do this, and ordered the negotiations to be broken off. A correspondent at Versailles states that he had a conversation with a German officer of high rank who said that Bismarck could not offer easier terms than those already made, of which Germany would refuse to consent to any abatement. The territory captured must be retained; Paris must be entered

and the treaty made there. THE HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. The London Times this morning, in its editorial on the situation in France, says the armistice turned on the question of free ingress and egress at Faris during the twenty-five days, Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing. During the conference between M. Thiers and Jules Favre at Sevres the Paris forts maintained a steady fire on the place of interview.

The conference lasted eight hours. REASON FOR THE REJECTION. A telegram from Tours reports that a despatch from Vendoine says the proposition for an armistice has been unanimously refused by the leaders of the Paris government. The reason for this is found in the refusal on the part of Prussia of the project to revictual the city and also because she accepted with reserve the scheme for allowing Alsace and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly. The Paris government is generally sup-

A PRUSSIAN REPORT OF THE REASON. A Prussian despatch from Versailles reports that Thiers positively declined to conclude the armistice on the basis that the present status continue four weeks. He had no equivalent to offer for the provisioning of Paris, which consequently could not be

ported in its action by the people of all classes.

PRUSSIA RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE. The Monitour of Tours says Prussia, as she would neither consent to the revictualling of Paris, nor allow Alsace and Lorraine to vote in the election for delegates to the Constituent Assembly, assumes all responsibility for the continuance of the war. Prossia, not France, has refused the armistice.

BISMARCK'S DUPLICITY DENGUNCED. A telegram from Tours says that all the journals there express the bitterest resentment at the duplicity of Bismarck, who, pretending to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities, thus gained time for the approach of reinforcements, and warded off an attack from the Army of the Loire, which could have aken the offensive with advantage. DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS-BISMARCK AMUSING

Thiers' first interview with Bismarck on the 30th lasted fifteen minutes. When Thiers left Bismarck on this occasion he seemed greatly depressed. He then went to Paris via Sevres, returning on the evening of the 31st, accompanied by M. Remuset, and bringing the consent of the government to treat for an armistice on the grounds proposed by England. At twelve o'clock, noon, on the 1st of November, Thiers had another interview with Bismarck, lasting two hours, and ending in effecting an agreement, of powers from the Tours governfor which he had sent, nothing more transpired until the 3d, when Thiers had another interview with Bismarck, lasting three hours, returning to the Hotel des Reservoirs in high spirits; but it was whispered among some German officers that might that Bismarck was simply amusing Thiers, who finally insisted on some condition, but could not assent to break off negotiations. AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ANNOYING M. THIERS.

by the carerness of American correspondents to obtain news of the recent negotiations. RUSSIA BACKED BY PRUSSIA.

A espatch from Vienna, dated to-day, states that a um to the Wanderer newspaper says Prussia with Russia in desiring a revision of the treaty of 1856.

A CORRECTION OF STATEMENTS. The Duke of Grammont writes to the journals here to-day correcting the statements which have been extensively published as to events preliminary to the war. He complains of Lord Lyons, the British Minister, for allowing these to circulate uncontradicted.

BELGIUM AND THE BONAPARTE AGENTS. A telegram from Brussels says that petitions, numerously signed throughout Belgium, have been presented to the Chambers asking that the sojourn of Bonapartist agents in Belgium may be prohibited.

A PRENCH DIPLOMATIC VIEW.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Opinions of the French Charge d'Affaires in Loudon-France Savagely in Enruent-Strength of the Paris Forts-Number of Soldiers in the City-Why the Armistice was

A correspondent had a conversation to-day with the French Charge d'Affaires at London. He said that "the members of the government in Paris rejected the conditions made by Bismarck because they are confident of the ability of France to finally repel the invaders, preserve all the territory and save the honor of the country.

SAVAGELY IN BARNEST. Pratece is now savagely in carnest. Every day she grows stronger and more conscious of ner strength. Prussia can no longer get food and forage by simply overawing the population. They get nothing without fighting hard for it. As the winter advances Prussia's difficulties in obtaining supplies will become greater, while the armies of Bourbaki and Keratry will have no trouble in receiving every-

STRENGTH OF THE PARTS PARTS An attack upon the forts defending Paris will scarcely be possible before the 20th, and no bombardment of the city will be possible till the forts are

The forts are armed with more powerful guns than any that have yet been planted against them The Prussians have few guns of heavier calibre than sixty-four pounds. Should these now open fire the guns of the forts would soon stience them And even should the forts be finally taken the grounds between them and the enciente are he combed with mines filled with powder, ready to be exploded by electric wires, and all the roads leading to the gates are defended by barriesdes of masonry constructed with scientific skill and mounted with gans of the best description.

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS IN THE COTT. The whole number of men now around Paris is 800,000 men, of whom 650,000 are armed, and have arrived at a high state of discipline. The drilling of the new levies is proceeding rapidly, so that 200,000 additional troops, in excellent condition, will soon be ready and capable of taking the field. The supplies of food will certainly be ample till the 1st of January.

WHY THE ARMISPICE WAS REJECTED. At the final interview between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre, the former, for the first time, declared that he would not consent to the admission of tood into Paris during the trace. The provisional government of France resused its consent to the armistice without this condition, which Bismarck had intimated would be granted. The real cause of the disagreement, however, was the utter refusat of the French government to promise a cession of territory.

ORLEANS RESTORATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Duke d'Anmale Spoken of as President of the

French Republic.

LONDON, NOV. 7, 1870. Telegrams from the Continent which have been

ust now spreading rapidly all over France in favor of calling the Duke d'Aumale to the Presidency of the republic.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

Prince Engene Philippe-Louis d'Orieans, the gendeman who is mentioned alone as being likely to succeed to the Presidency of the French republic, is a grandson of the late King Louis Philippe. His father, the Duke de Nemours, was the second child of the King, and his mother daughter of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. Duke d'Aumale was born in Paris on the 16th of January, in the year 1822. On the 25th of November, 1844, he married the Princess Caroline Augusts, daughter of Leopold, Duke of the Two Sicilies. Duke d'Aumale has one son, who was born at Twickenbam, Eng land, on the 5th of January, 1854.

CHANGARNIER'S STATE-MENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Herald Correspondent in Interview With the General-His Residence in Brussels-A Card from the American and Immediate Reception-Personal Appearance of the Famous Commander-Greetings-Sorrow for France of To-Day-The Story of Metz-Changarnier on Buzalue's Position-Effects of the Slego-His Army Reduced by Starvation and Inaction-The Cavalry Dismounted-Horses Enten and Artillery Motionless-Dreadful Suffering, and Surrender a Necessity-Facts and Incidents-The General an Orleanist-He Belleves That the Orleans Dynasty Will be Re-LONDON, NOV. 7, 1870.

The special correspondent of the RERALD in Brussels forwards the following telegraph letter from that city, under date of the 5th inst :-

He writes:-To-day I had a protracted and very interesting personal interview with General Changarnier. I found the General living in a suit of modest appriments, stinated in a secluded quarter of the city. He wishes to avoid public observation and popular attention as much as possible.

Arriving at the house I handed in my card, inscribed "Correspondent of New York HERALD direct from Paris." I was admitted to the dwelling immediately, and in a very few moments subsequently ushered into the sitting apartment of Chan-

General Changarnier appears to me as being about seventy-seven years of age. He is of middle height. In general build and configuration of body, as well as the mould and expression of his countenance, he resembles the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York. He stoops his head, which is sprinkled over with a few gray hairs, when walking. He has, in truth, a painful cast of countenance, without its being indicative of any great amount of intelligence or particular force of mental power. His military cast is that of a syldier who has seen much service and endured fatigue and rough usage. He enjeys the personal demeanor of the French people in a particular degree, being very polite without exhibiting any affectation in his address.

Having exchanged salutations with the veteran, said:-General Changarnier, I am a special correspondent of the New YORK HERALD, one of the corps of writers now employed by that journal in various parts of Europe. As an American I feel seriously interested in the progress and probable issue of the war between France and Germany. I have taken the liberty to call upon son in this capacity, and would like to speak with you on the aspect of affairs; of Metz, of Paris, of the republic, &c.

General CHANGARNIER-I salute you, sir. I shall be pleased to talk freely with you of France, unhappy France-sadly and sorrowfully unhappy. Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! I never expected to see a day such as this even in my oldest years. Tell me, sir, about Paris.

CORRESPONDENT-General Changarnier, Paris, in a military point of view, is strong, even to-day. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of 100,000 Chassepots and 350 brass cannon, breechloaders, of large callbre. The city has 8,500 horses within its walls and a general supply of provisions calculated to last for the use of the population to the 15th of January next. The people of Paris are very courageous; but I believe, sir, that the end

I then added, now, General, what about Metz Did the fortress surrender through necessity? Was

there treachery mside. treachery. Bazaine did not sell himself to the enemy. He had no need of money. His work was far from being an act of treason to France. Mon Dieg ! There was no treachery; it was absolute necessity.

CORRESPONDENT-About the military capacity of Marshal Bazaine 9

General CHARGARNIER-There is the point. It is said by many that the Marshal is really incompetent to command a sarge army, that the number of his own force bewildered him, that he could not move the men with effect, could not operate such an army with any chance of final success; in fine, that he has really no judgment or foresight in a great milltary emergency. It is also alleged that he is a sel fish man—all for himself and his own personal glorification, and not very enthusiastic for the honor of his country. Bazaine, as it is said, sir, thought all the time that if peace were proclaimed soon between Prussia and France Paris would never attempt to hold out; that the war struggle would fall flat, and that, his military reputation being unimpaired, he would march from Metz at the heart of 150,000 of the very cream of the French army, and thus force the public

o believe him a hero.

CORRESPONDENT-That is the precise explanation? CHARGARNIER-Nearly so, as I will show you afterwards. Bazaine was driven into Metz on the 19th of August. He could have escaped soon after had he marched boldly out with his entire army during the thirteen remaining days of the menth of thirty days to September 1, and for afteen days of October. This is an absolute certainty. Any man possessing a sound knowledge of military affairs will tell you the same thing, Look at the facts. There were fifty-eight days clapsed with Bazaine shut up in the strongest fortress of France, where her 150,000 of the bravest and most experienced soldiers could merely exist. Once in the field with such an army there would be no more Sedan. Sedan was made notorious for thisthat the troops insulted their officers; were insubordinate as well as inefficient. What sort of an army is that? Look, however, str. in Metz; the soldiers remained entirely obedient to orders. Every order was executed on delivery. They did not have in Metz another army-an army of "Reds" and radical republicans.

CORRESPONDENT-Way, then, did not Bazaine go out from Metz, having such soldiers? He had also excellent artillery, good cavalry, the very best infantry in the world and all the ammunition which he could desire for further war purposes.

General CHANGARNIER-As I have told you. Bazalne was selfish. He wanted to be a hero. Imagining that peace would be concluded, he thought that the world at large would say, "Bazaine held Metz after France had dropped stronghold after stronghold into the hands of the enemy." remember that during the tast ten days of the investment of Metz French sorties had been rendered impossible. No attack on the Prussians, no attempt at escape could be made.

CORRESPONDENT-Why! General CHANGARNIER-Because Bazaine had really no artillery, no cavalry mounted, and only, in fact, 60,000 infantry. He could do nothing against these three branches of the Prussian service in force and well equipped.

CORRESPONDENT-General Changarnier, what was the accurate or exact number of French soluters in Metz at the moment of the surrender? GENERAL CHANGARNIER-One hundred and thirty

five thousand soldiers. Of these there were twentyfive thousand disabled by wounds and ten thousand laid up with sickness of different forms. The cav airy and artillery were useless—there were no borses to render them available. Bazaine was thus reduced to sixty thousand infantry. There you have it, str Were we not in a bad atate at the moment of the capitulation? Mon Dien! All our fine horses had been eaten up. Our bread and breadstuffs were gone. We had no sait. Horseflesh, Monsieur, is no bad as an article of food when it is cuten with bread and salt, and when the animal had been in good condition and fat before slaughter, but our horses in Metz were not fat, and we had neither bread nor salt. The taste of the horse meat was hor rible. Could troops thus fed stand well in any great battle? The world must have reason, s.r. You must understand, do not forget, that during the last ten days of the Prus-lan investment the soldiers of France walked in mud deep enough to reach almost to their knees. The heavy rains and sheer starva tion forced us to surrender. But, as I have told you, there were fifty-eight days when Bazaine could have taken this fine army out and saved France. How unhappy p Here General Changarnier became deeply moved

by his feelings and almost overcome by em-Resuming after a little time, Changarnier said:-Look, in his sorties Bazaine never made a decided serious effort to escape from Metz. Every sortie was merely a pretended movement, made for appearance sake, and nothing else.

There were, sir, four officers of high rank in Metz, as well as Bazaine. They were all in favor of a system of inaction. I had an opportunity of observing all the military movements. They were all shams, every one. Bazaine and the generals and officers, his friends, were not acting as soldiers, They were only seeking and working for their own public future.

CORRESPONDENT-How were the sorties con-

CHANGARNIER-Always with a small force and evidently with no preconceived idea that they would be successful, although every sortie was finely executed. True history must s cak well of the French troops as fighting above all examples of heroism but small sorties are useless measures. Let me say more about Bazaine. He was not at the battle of the 18th of August. He was far from the field. So also was King William, who sent a bombastic account to Queen Augusta stating he was on the fleid. I was there myself and I slept under a historic tree, one that might now be known as the arbre des morts. In the fight of the 18th of August 300,600 Prussians were opposed to 150,000 Frenchmen. Let me tell of the surrender. Four outlets were fixed for the exodus of the French troops. The morning they deflied out of Metz I shall never forget. Old man as I am, and old soldier too, the sight I witnessed will never pass from my memory. It moved me more than any event of my long life. Soldiers kissed and embraced their offcers. There was one universal shout of "Vice ta France ?" It was something grand to see 100,000 men in tears for their country.

CORRESPONDENT-If Bazaine had moved his troop to the field, what then?

CHANGARNIER-He could have sought to reach Nancy, where the country was rich and the fleids were covered with products. He could there have established a strong position. CORRESPONDENT-Then you would say of Bazaine

that it was the imbecility of self-glory?

CORRESPONDENT-Of course, General, Paris is now the great centre.

CHANGARNIER-Yes, it is. The republic, you say, & well. It governs without police. But are not the CORRESPONDENT-Yes. Should judge that out of 400,000 voters at least 125,000 would go for an Orleans monarch, as the Orleans feeling is strong in

France. CHANGARNIER-Yes very strong. The provinces are all for a calm and for a wise, just and liberal Orieans government. I know Paristan politics; I know France, and this sad and unhappy situation can have no better relief than in the restoration of that line. You told me of red republicanism in Paris and of the republic that must conserve all these incongruous ciements. This hour the people of Paris do not know whether they want a republic or a monarchy. They don't know what they want. Some are for the Orleans dynasty; Favre is for one party; the reds are for another. All over France there are violent, irreconcilable factions. Do you not believe that from these must come the res-

CORRESPONDENT-Yes, General; in Paris it looks as if this republic must fall, owing to the disunion mong the leaders.

CHANGARNIER-You are right. The republic can not stand it. It is a fact that it cannot stand. It is already divided-aiready broken into fragments all over France. There is no government to-day. It needs organization and harmony. The Orleanists can give these to France. An Orleans monarch is peace, unjet, repose and general happiness. CORRESPONDENT-Travelling from Paris to Stras-

bourg I found the peasants all for peace, emptratically against the republic and against Napoleon What does that mean?

CHANGARNIER-II means the restoration CORRESPONDENT-And how about Napoleon ! How

CHANGAENIER-He is dead. (With the mention these words the venerable General gave signs of satisfaction, mentioning Napoleon's name with a frown.) No, be continued, the Prussians may put Napoleon back into power again, but he will never be recognized in Paris or throughout France. CORRESPONDENT-The man of Sedan, then, is more. ?

Changarnier at this raised his hands and shrugged CORRESPONDENT-What do you think of the present

military and political situation? CHANGARNIER-Very unhappy; very unhappy. W

all appreciate America as the best friend of France. CORRESPONDENT-Many Americans believe France will never surrender.

CHANGARNIER-Never, never! All we can do now is to hope.

At this point we were interrupted by a visitor who was announced, and the General buttoned his coat to the neck and prepared to meet some distinguished guest. Taking leave, I leit the room. As soon as I reached the door Princess Beauvon's name was announced. She is a lady about fortytwo years of age, and was dressed in deep mourning. She entered, and when she met the General she fell into his arms. The meeting was deeply sensational on both sides, and has doubtless an unusual diplomatic significance. I give you the name as pronounced; but I have since been intormed that the lady in question is a prominent Orleanist. There is evidently a strong movement here for the restoration of the Orleans, and General Chaugarnier is one of the principal leaders.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF HOHEN-ZOLLERN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Special Report of a Visit to the Prince-III

Personal Appearance and Family-Manly and Declaive Exposition of the Crisis-Bonn. parte's Pretext for War-His Miscalculation. Mistake and Ruin-What Germany Thinks of Paris Agitators-A Severe and Uneful Lesson for the People-French Generals "Lose Their Heads"-A Word for Napoleou-Paris May Be Bombarded. LONDON, Nov. 7, 1870.

few hours to spare at Versailles, on his way from Paris after the liberation of the Americans, reports as follows to-day:-

On he journey from Parts, when near to and at Versatlies, I found German troops coming in great numbers to reinforce the Prussian army.

King William was busy with the enemy. Blamarck with politics and Thiers endeavoring to negotiate

The French people are clamorous for peace and the Germans willing to terminate the war by some means or other, it did not appear to matter how. Everything around presented and indicated a speedy climax of the struggle, either for good or bad. PRINCE LEGFOLD OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Finding that the other celebrities present were too busily engaged to attend to conversation, I sought to have a talk with Prince Leopold of Holienzollern, the primary cause of the war, HIS APPRARANCE

Prince Leopold is thirty-ave years of age. He has a magnificent appearance, one which would grace any throne in the world. He is married to a Prin cess of Portugal, who is said to equal her husband fully in personal beauty.

A FRANK AND GENEROUS STATEMENT. I saluted and we entered into conversation at

Prince Leopold conversed with great free form expression. He said that the candidacy of the Spanish throne was unsought by him. He believed that the crown was offered to him in good faith by General Prim, mainly with the view of drawing Spain and Portugal into closer union for the future. through the Princess, his wife. He could never understand why the Emperor Napoleon went on with the war after he (Prince Leonold) had withdrawn from the royal candidacy, an act which he accomplished without reservation, and also in good faith. Napoleon must have already resolved to conquer Germany, underrating her strength. The Emperor used his (the Prince's) candidacy merely as a pretext for the movement and to make

He (Prince Leopoid) was anxious for peace, and he believed that every German prince was the same but Germany, standing alone by her people, hates both the name and terms of peace The King of Prussia peremptorily insists on this: if France considers the terms of neace which he may offer exorbitant or oppressive, France has a complete right to refuse; but the experience of the war to this moment shows that France can trace out only very slight hope of placing herself in any better position than that which she has at the present moment. While Germany does not desire to increase her demands, which are only such as are dictated by prudence and reason, a still further resistance on the part of France can merely render her situation still more unfavorable, worse by actually increasing the burdens which she must

FRANCE IN THE PIELD WITHOUT A HEAD. All the German leaders, as well as the people of Germany at large, have been surprised at the easy successes of the Prussian arms. They believed, of course, that Prussia would succeed in the end, but France had not fought as they expected she would. This came more from the fault of the French generals than that of the French soldiers. The French renerals "lost their heads" with the first defeats of their troops, not one in especial among them remaining responsible for the positive direction of affairs. Hence none of them were disposed to bear the bitter blame and humiliation of so long a fight. This was the main cause of the speedy coliap

If Marshal Bazaine had been in command of the French armies from the beginning it was the opinion of General Moltke that the German forces might not have been at Versailles to-day.

CIVIL RULE IN PARIS AND TOURS. The generals of the German army now feared tha the members of the present government in Paris and Tours had made an attempt at resistance for poinical reasons alone, being afraid of losing power or to compromise themselves with an unthinking, unreasoning Paris mob. THE PEOPLE. Notwithstanding this the experience of the Prus-

sian and other German officers out through the country parts of France had convinced them already that if the mass of the French people could vote on the question of peace the war would be closed to morrow on the terms demanded by Germany. THE PARIS PRESS.

He (the Prince) thought that the French news paper press was responsible to a very great extent for the evils which had befallen France as a country. He was especially severe on the conduct of the Gaulois and Figaro. These two newspapers propagated error. They falsified everything. Cowards themselves, as they were, their writers prevented the people from yielding for peace when they could have done so honorably and without sustaining anything like the severe, ex

GOOD FROM RVIL.

He believed that the present lesson, bitter even as was, would benefit the French at once and for the future cure them of their national vanity and illusions, subdue their dangerous ambition, do away with their frivolity, and make them a soper modes and practical people.

NAPOLEON.

He (the Prince) was assured that the Emperor Napoleon would never have gone to war with Germany had his mind been as strong as it formerly was. Napoleon had accomplished much for France, notwithstanding the fact that his latest act had undone it all and compassed his own ruin and that of the country. One of the most contemptible features which the French presented as a nation was to b found in its treatment of Napoleon, for the people themselves most certainly forced the war on him. THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The Prince stated positively that while Germany was ready for peace she would never pause for a single instant in the war; but if the pending negotiations were not finally concluded before the siege guns were in complete position the bombardment of Paris would take place instantly afterwards.

BEFORE AND IN PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Cannonade to Commence To-Day.

London, Nov. 7, 1870.

I have good anthority for stating that the bompardment of the city of Paris will be commenced to-morrow (Tuesday), as the King of Prussia, supported by the will and feeling of the German army, has now resolved to push the war with France to the utmost extreme, without incurring one hour of further unnecessary delay.

The Defent of the Rouge Movement in Paris-Prompt Action of Jules Ferry-A Subterranean Flank March-The Botel de Ville Recaptured-General Trochu's Speech. LONDON, NOV. 7-P. M.

Special despatches for the New York Herald,

just received from Paris, and dated on the 1st inst., state, in the following manner, how the red outbreak of the Sist uit. in that city came to grief:-At midnight the Gardes Mobiles, to the number of several thousand, quietly assembled, in heavy masses, at various points in the vicinity of the Hotel de Ville. The 196th battalion of the National Guard was the first to arrive to the rescue of the Governor and the Ministers who had been held prisoners by the mob. They were soon followed by others of the armed force. Jules Ferry then approached the en-A HEBALD special correspondent having bad a trance of the Hotel de Ville and demanded admit-

tance in the name of the law. Receiving no reply, the National Guard endeavored to break open the doors with the buits of their rifles, but the wood and from work resisted all their efforts. One National Guard broke through a window and tried to enter, but two shots were fired at him from within, and he drew back without succeeding. Orders

were then sent to beat a retreat. The assembly athered on the Page of the Hotel de Ville, and the Avenue Victoria and the Rue de Rivoli were speedily crowded with guards. Within the Hotel de Villa there still remained two disaffected pattallons, and the Salle du Frone was occupied by the citizens forming the newly improvised governmen

The commanders, still anxious to avoid bloodshed, caused the guards to remain patiently on their arms until fatigue had driven the greater part of the mob to their homes and only five or six hundred were left. A subterraneau age which connects the Napoleon Barracks with the Hotel de Ville had been overlooked by the Insurgents, and the Gardes Mobiles from Brittany and Orleans, marching through this pa-sage, sulcenty fell upon the disaffected National Guards still occupying the Hotel de Ville. The latter were completely taken by surprise and were imme-diately disarmed. All the refractory individuals present, including the red officials, who were but a few hours old in their new positions, took to flight. The Hotel de Ville was cleared at once by Jules

o'clock in the morning. General Trocho, bareheaded, and followed by his staff, rode along the line of the Nationals in front

Ferry, who liberated his colleagues and took full

essession of the building at a quarter past three

of the Hotel de Ville, and sald:-"Citizens-I thank you from my heart for coming to our rescue. Lake you, we have but one great, controlling desire, and that is to save the republic by saving France. In four hours you will meet in your local, district and arrondissement committees and take mansures to elect a chief magistrate for this great city of Paris. Let us be united, and all will be well; and let our rallying cry, now and hereafter, continue to be 'Vite ta Prance !" These words were enthusiastically received, and the commune

The Late Riot-National Guard Isemelent-Military Promenades-No Discipline-The Situation Growing More Critical-Poor Arms-Law Not Enforced-Lazy Workingmen-Airald to Irritate the People-M. Thiers' Mission-Agitation of the Reds-Tro bu on Moral Force-Phiers' Assorances-Privation but No Suffering Yet. LONDON, NOV. 7, 1870.

Letters and newspapers from Paris have been received, dated the 3d instant. They are mostly occupted with Flourens' amp Wdiat, heretofore tel PLOURENS' STATEMENT OF THE RECENT COMMUNISS

The latest balloon post from Paris brings a nums

ber of the Figuro of the 4th instant, containing a letter from Flourens, filling two columns and giving the description of the events of the 31st October. The arrest of the members of the provisional government was not terminated by force, but by an agreement concluded between Dorian and Schoelcher on one side, representatives of the government on the other, and subsequently ratified by them and Flourons. The agreement was that the elections for the commune should take place on Tuesday under the direction of Dorian and Schoelcher, and the elections for a new government on Wednesday. To avoid bloodshed, and prove to our friends and partisans of the government that we were of one mind, we agreed to leave the Hotel de Ville together. On our side the agreement was completely fulfilled. The members of the government remaining in our custody were released. We quitted the Hotel de Ville in their company. The next morning all these sacred pledges were violated. The commune elections were postponed or abandoned, and there will be no levy en masse. The letter concludes:-"Do you, then, wish for civil war in order

to repeat at Paris the disasters of Sedan and Metz !" REASON WHY ROCHEFORP RESIGNED. A raris journal of the 3d publishes a semi-official statement of the reasons for Rochefort's retirement, the first being the failure to hold the commune elections, and the second the government's consent to the armistice negotiations. Rochefort is equally alienated from the Flourens party. Favre, Trochu and five other members of the government, wrote to Rochefort asking him to return, but he refused. He intends to begin the publication of a new paper.

NATIONAL GUARDS INEFFICIENT. The National Guard of Montmartre and Raticolles had held an indiguation meeting to protest against being employed in the forts. The volunteer movement started by Trochu had failed. Less than one-

fifth of the number asked for responded. The discipline does not improve. MILITARY PROMENADES. The recent reconnoissances were mere promenades

in force. The troops marched out of one gate, kept within the line of forts and returned by another gate to the city. NO DISCIPLINE.

The grossest military offences pass without punishment. A National Guard, who quarrelied with els officer and drew his sword on him, received gix days' imprisonment. The officers of the Garde Mobile on duty on the ramparts leave their men and go home to dinner.

THE SITUATION GROWING MORE CRITICAL. The theatres are gradually reopening. The govern ment's systematic deceptions continue as before publicly, but privately they confess that the situation is daily more critical. Trochu and the other members are at loggerheads. Every sortic yet made resulted either in a rout or an orderly retreat,

POOR ARMS. Of the 300,000 National Guards perhaps 200 c 0 have gons that would fire without bursting. LAW SEGLECTED The government, though volunteering In's, does

not attempt to carry out the law subjecting all men between the ages of twenty-ave and thirty-five years to enrollment. The workingmen are so fond of the situation, getting a franc and a haif per day and rations for

their families, that factories vainly offer six france tor skilled workmen. APRAID TO TRRITATE THE PEOPLE. The government are so afraid of uritating the

people that sait meat is distributed only to the garrison and the wounded. Thiers has been here, and was warmly welcomed, M. THUERS' MISSION.

and went back to Versailles with nearly carts blanche powers from the government, who are anxious to treat on any plausible pretext. AGITATION OF THE REDS. The Flourens party complain that the government agreed to the election of a commune, on the recommendation of all the mayors, and then retracted and took refuge in the photocole. The reds

therefore advised abstention. Takugh Flourens and

other battalion commanders were cashured, no

attempt was made to deprive them of their actual commands. Rochefort resigned his sent in the government because he agreed to the election of a commune.

TRUCHU ON MURAL FORCE. I saw Trocau yester lay. I found him utterit prostrated and incapable of doing business. asked him why he did not act energetically against the ultras. He replied that he wished to preserve his power by moral force.

THIERS' ASSURANCES.

Another correspondent writes on the 3d:-Thiers mission absorbs all attention. Doubtless everybody, Flourens' party excepted, desires it to succeed. Thiers brought assurances that the neutral Powers are working seriously to arrange matters. The pr posed armistice is only the first step. PRIVATIONS, BUT NO SUPPERING YOR.

If revictualling is allowed the contest may continue some weeks. The stock of live food is now known to be much smaller than it is asserted to be. The weather is very cold and wo d and coat are very scarce and dear. We experience privations, but not much suffering yet. THE REDS THREATENED.

The Paris Journal Officiet, referring to the arrests

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